THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

THE Porte protests against France and England concluding negotiations regarding the Suez Canal without the Sultan's acquiescence, and terms the employment of a military force of two thousand men to enforce the agreement quite insufficient.

THE *Englishman* believes that the Secretary of State has advised the Government of India to accept the offer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company to finish the Assam-Behar line and work the Tirhut one.

ON Monday, October 24, that is on the 8th of Kartic, the grand *Mela* of Gopastomi, everywhere held in India, on account of the Hindu reverence for the cows, will take place in the Pinjrapole Garden at Sodepore, a station 12 miles off from Calcutta on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The public are invited to visit it For their convenience a number of shops will be opened there, and a number of special trains will run.

RECENT statistics show that the Parisians consume more vegetables than the Londoners. A most interesting piece of information, no doubt.

THE new Bridge at Benares over the Ganges has cost over sixty lacs of rupees.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* writes that the Currency Commission re-assembles in London next month, Mr. Barbour taking part in its deliberations. Mr. Barbour's early return to India is, therefore, out of the question.

THE Hindu community of Bombay have addressed three Memorials against the use of crematoria by the Municipal Corporation. The principal of these three Memorials contains 15,000 signatures, and is a heavy document of 278 pages.

THE Maharajah Holkar is evidently a reformer in his social ideas and opinions. We read that His Highness has contributed the sum of Rs. 500 to the Rukhma Bai Defence Fund, and expressed his entire sympathy with the grievances of that Maharatta lady. His reforming friends ought to help His Highness out of his political difficulties.

ANOTHER social prodigy among our Feudatories is said to be the Maharajah of Jodhdore, who has introduced, the *Indian Mirror* hears, an innovation into his State by ruling that his subjects will not be in future allowed to celebrate the *Shradha* ceremony by feasts. They have been ordered to distribute cash to the Brahmins instead of entertaining them at feasts. Has the Maharaja forgotten that *Bhuri Bhojan* is an essential part of a complete *Shradha* ceremony? Is it only a desire to gain notoriety of some sort that actuates these steps, or is it anything else?

THE Technical School at Nagpore has, up to the present moment, sent out twenty-four educated carpenters. This School has been in existence for the last ten years, and in the course of this time, it has been discovered that boys who write a good hand, are generally the best students in carpentry. What stupendous a discovery!

THE Government of India has requested that a special report on all Municipal elections, held during the year 1886-87 in the three Presidencies, may be furnished to it. It is also directed that the annual report of every Municipality is, in future, to contain a concise account of any elections that may have taken place.

AT a place, called Bhimavaram, in the Godavery District, during the rainy season, a whitish substance fell with the rain on the 14th of August, covering a tract of land about six or seven miles around Bhimavaram The Collector of the District has, we read, sent some of the stuff to Dr. Thurston, of the Central Museum at Madras, to report upon.

THE *Times of India* says:—"We learn from Madras that Sir Charles Turner has repudiated the account of an interview, alleged to have been held with him in regard to the Public Service Commission report, set forth in elaborate detail in a Madras paper, and reproduced in nearly every journal throughout India. We are as yet without further particulars of what appears to be an extraordinary blunder, or an elaborate newspaper hoax."

TUESDAY, 18TH OCTOBER.

NEWS received by the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Cabul, shows that the Purmali, Katawaz, and several other tribes have openly rebelled against the Amir. Mukur and the surrounding territories are really in the possession of rebels, though they are nominally under the Amir. The Amir's General, Mahomed Aziz Khan, who was lying with 300 horsemen at 20 miles from Ghuzni, was attacked by rebellious Afghans; he took from them 200 horses, and they lost 12 men.

IN a recent issue the *Madras Standard* intimated that Government had sanctioned the appointment of a sixth Judge for the Madras High Court. Our contemporary now hears that the Government of India have, after consultation with the Finance Committee, refused to sanction the appointment, for the reason that, as the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court is to be raised, the work on the Original Side of the High Court would be considerably reduced, and thus leave more time for the Judges to attend to their Appellate work. It is also probable that Mr. Justice Kernan and Mr. Justice Brandt will retire before May next. Mr. Wilkinson will probably succeed Mr. Justice Brandt, and an English Barrister will be appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Kernan.

BABU Ram Gopal Sanyal has succeeded in bringing out a Bengali book on the life of Babu Hurrish Chunder Mukerji, the founder of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The book is dedicated to Maharajah Rajendra Narain Roy, Bahadur, Zemindar of Bhowal in the District of Dacca.

TO our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is due the credit of having successfully unearthed Mr. Beames. Sir Lepel Griffin is the next official who is receiving our contemporary's delicate attentions and some startling disclosures have been made in regard to the administration of the Bhopal State. Sir Lepel, we were some time ago told, thought of retiring from the Indian service for good. But it is now said that he will return to India once more. In view of his return it is pertinently asked whether he will be allowed quietly to assume the reins of his exalted office or whether an enquiry will be ordered, as in the case of Mr. Beames. The Foreign Office will naturally be anxious to shield their protege. But Lord Dufferin's keen sense of propriety will hardly permit it.

AN International Exhibition is to be held in Brussels in May 1888, which "will differ from all such previous exhibitions in that the various scientific and and industrial inventions, procedures, and manufactures will be specially examined from a practical point of view, and prizes awarded. This private undertaking is patronized by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and the Committee of Management, which has been appointed by Government, has, for its Honorary President, His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, the Managing President being His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works. Count Ad. d'Oultremont, Commissioner-General of the Government, will, with the Belgian Consul-General, Mr. Charles Pecher, Director of the Foreign Section, attend to the wants of the delegates in charge of the foreign courts. The chief object of this double undertaking is not only to promote the commercial intercourse between Belgium and other and distant countries, but also to guide the spirit for investigation and improvement in the direction of better and cheaper methods of production. At the same time special sections will be set apart for international exhibits of imports and exports." There is every probability that at the Exhibition there will be a special tea, coffee, and cigar saloon.

ANOTHER great trial of Nihilists is expected this year in St. Petersburg, including some fifteen officers of all ranks who have been connected with a large number of political crimes.

THE African complications of Italy look serious. The first detachment of Italian troops sails for Massowah early in November. A second detachment consisting of 6,000 troops, has been ordered to follow, owing to hostile preparations being made by Abyssinia.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

AMONG the visitors to India this cold weather will probably be numbered one of the Orleans Princes, Prince Henry of Orleans, eldest son of the Duc De Charters.

THE party accompanying the Viceroy on tour will consist of Sir Donald Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Cooper, Major Hamilton, Dr. Findlay, Mr. J. McFerran and Mr. H. M. Durand. Captain C. Burn, and Captain W. Evans Gordon.

A RESOLUTION in the Revenue and Agricultural Department requests that, when suspensions or remissions of revenue are sanctioned by Commissioners of divisions and approved by Local Governments, the Government of India may be informed without delay of the probable effect such suspensions or remissions will have upon the land revenue collections.

LORD DUFFERIN'S trip to Biluchistan has been abandoned, as cholera still prevails at Quetta. The departure from Simla has consequently been postponed to Thursday, November 3.

THE Bishop of Calcutta proceeds to England next February, and will, it is expected, be absent from his diocese for about a year. During the Bishop's absence the Revd. F. R. Mitchell, officiating Archdeacon, will act as Administrator of the Diocese.

A LAW was lately passed in France offering rewards of from £1-12 to £7 for the destruction of wolves. About £4000 a year is paid by the French Government for killing wolves, but before the making of that law regular parties for shooting wolves were organized from time to time by the authorities, while a corps of 410 wolf-hunters was maintained.

OF the many canards floating about regarding Ayub's escape, not the least extraordinary and amusing is the one which credits him with having quietly ridden alone from Teheran to Bushire, taken his passage from thence to Kurrachee in one of the B. I. Steamers, railed it from Kurrachee to Quetta, interviewed in disguise the Political Agent of Beluchistan, then railed straight from Quetta to Peshawar, where awaiting friends helped him across the border *via* Teerah, and preserved his *incognito* throughout. The *Englishman* however, hears that the followers of Ayub continue to arrive at Meshed. They state that the Sirdar's party is quite scattered, and that Ayub lies in concealment.

THE fifth annual report of the India Club shows that it continues to flourish, and that the number of members on the 31st of December last was 319, consisting of 100 Hindus, 26 Mohamedans, 44 Christians, 12 Parsis, and 11 Jews. The number of new admissions was 75 and of withdrawals 68, and the financial position of the Club remains on a firm footing. The Club buildings have been improved, and some accommodation has been provided for members desiring to reside in the Club at the cheap charge of one rupee a day We wish the Club every success.

AN inheritance of 150,000 francs has just fallen to the Czarewitch. This sum was left him by a Russian singer named Marie Fillo In her will she says:—"This legacy is only a restitution. A near relation of His Imperial Highness gave me this money. I return it to him who would have had it if I had not lived." The Czarewitch has accepted the legacy, and has distributed it among the Moscow hospitals. Such posthumous gifts are not unknown among Indian courtezans; only they don't fly as high.

AN ingenious gentleman writes to a contemporary to say that he has discovered "a simple and ready means of giving effectual help to drowning persons." He describes it as follows:—"Lay a silk handkerchief open on the ground; then take a 'chimney pot' hat, place its brim downwards on the handkerchief, and tie the four corners of the latter over the crown of the hat. Then hurl the specific at the drowning person, who, if he or she retains sufficient presence of mind, may be supported for some time by holding it under his or her chin with both hands." There are a few trifling drawbacks to the success of this admirable contrivance, such as that men do not

always wear tall hats, and large silk handkerchiefs are not invariably procurable at a moment's notice.

THURSDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

IN conformity with the wishes of Government the Madras Railway Company's Medical Officer has directed his Apothecaries at different stations to be present at the arrival of all trains, to remove at once all persons affected with cholera, and to detach and disinfect carriages in which they have been travelling.

A VIENNA newspaper has been confiscated for some disrespectful remarks on the Sultan. It is said that the Vienna comic papers have been privately requested by the authorities to discontinue the publication of caricatures of the Sultan, as His Majesty is much irritated by them.

A NEW petroleum spring, which rose 150 yards in height, has flooded the whole country at Balakhan, near Baku. No one ventures to light a fire, as the slightest imprudence might cause a catastrophe.

DINNER-Jackets without caudal appendages, so familiar in Anglo-India, have for some years been worn in English country houses when the family are *en famille*; but *Vanity Fair* hears that the Prince of Wales appeared in one at Homburg at a ball given by an American. Is this, it is asked, the first move towards the disappearnce of the unsightly tail coat, which has too long been the only acknowledged style of evening dress!

IT is reported that the Government of India, having considered the serious allegations made against Mr. Larpent, formerly Registrar of the Punjab University, have ordered specific charges to be framed, and that Mr. Larpent shall be called upon to reply to the charges before the point is decided whether the matter shall be submitted to investigation under Act XXXVIII of 1850. In this connection the *Indian Daily News* pertinently remarks: "If a formal enquiry is found to be necessary, we trust some better process will be available than that under Act XXXVIII of 1850. The way in which the Cambay Case was managed has been enough to convince the public that some other means is necessary for investigating charges against a Government officer. Why should not the ordinary law be permitted to take its course, as though the charges were preferred against a non-official? A judicial inquiry and decision would be very much more acceptable and convincing to the public than abortive and unsatisfactory conclusions such as that arrived at in the Cambay Case.

MR. STOBIE'S personal knowledge gave weight to the story he recently told in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* and in which he described how a planter murdered a poor sickly ryot in cold blood for inability to cultivate indigo, how the Civil Surgeon gave a false certificate that the *post mortem* examination shewed that the death was due to natural causes, and how the Police Superintendent condoned the offence and how the criminal got off. The disclosures have roused the indignation of the Behar Planters who through Mr. Hudson, the Secretary of their Association, has addressed an angry protest to the 'Fortnightly Review.' As the whole body has been libelled no legal steps can be taken, it is said, and hence the desire of the planters to set themselves right with the British public. It is so much pains thrown away however, as the Indigo Commission elicited worse facts. Mr. Stobie has been called upon to give names and dates, if he dare.

WE are glad to hear that Lord Northbrook, who was ailing lately, is already recovering.

THE Bombay Government have passed a new order in regard to the examination of police officers as witnesses, in cases of murder and dacoity. Police Officers may use their diaries to refresh their memories, if they are questioned as to statements made to them by witnesses, with a view to contradict or confirm them. Such an use of the memorandum entitles the party against whom it is used to examine the police witness on any other matter as to which it may serve to refresh his memory. But a pleader cannot make a memorandum itself part of the evidence for or against the accused.

THE new Madras Municipal six per cent. loan of one lakh for drainage works has been extremely well received. The loan was closed on Saturday with the result that the whole of it was taken up at Rs. 106. No less than six-and-a-half lakhs were tendered at an average of Rs. 102-1-5, and Rs. 11,82,700 were tendered at an average of Rs. 99-0-9.

A MEETING of the National League was notified to be held on the 16th instant at Woodford near Loughroa, but was prohibited from taking place by the police authorities. Mr. O'Brien, however, arrived on Saturday night, and the meeting was held in a private house at midnight, after which in the presence of an enormous crowd, Mr. O'Brien burned the proclamation forbidding the meeting to be held.

FRIDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

NEGOTIATIONS between Russia and Turkey regarding the settlement of the Bulgarian question appear to be collapsing, Turkey declining in any way to take the initiative.

HER MAJESTY'S gunboart the *Wasp* is lost. Information received by the Admiralty states that the most diligent search has been made for it, but no trace of it has yet been discovered.

To the many uses to which paper is put, one is "paper glass" windows A window pane is made of white paper manufactured from cotton or linen, and modified by chemical action. Afterwards it is dipped in a preparation of camphor and alcohol which makes it like parchment. From this point it can be moulded and cut into remakably tough sheets, and it can be dyed with almost the whole of the aniline colours, the result being a transparent sheet showing far more vivid lines than the best glass exhibits.

SIR Auckland Colvin sails for India from Venice on the 26th of October. He takes charge of the Allahabad *musnud* from Sir Alfred Lyall on the 23rd November, not *instant* as some Calcutta Dailies on the authority of an up-country paper have been led to announce.

MR. Tute, the Collector of Balasore, is taking a good deal of interest in the prosperity of Chandbally. The chief points to which he has directed his attention are the overcrowding of steamers and lodging houses, and the unsanitary condition of the port. To prevent the first it is proposed that each passenger, as he lands or embarks, shall deposit, in a locked box in charge of a constable a metal token when outward, and the ticket itself when inward, bound. This will check the counting by the police, and render mistakes impossible. With regard to the lodging houses and the general sanitation of the place, a modified form of the Puri Lodging House Act is proposed.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND CO., of London, have sent us a neat little pamphlet called "Old lights and new," by James Durie. Mr. Durie discusses the various systems of artificial lighting which have been introduced to the world, from the primitive *chirag* to the latest elaboration of the electric light. He condemns coal gas as a means of illumination, and regards the system as doomed. Mr. Durie does not find the light of the future in any of the forms of electric lighting, but pins his faith to an invention by Mr. J. H. Ross, of Dublin, for utilising petroleum oil. The result produced is described as "a clear steady fish-tail flame, diffusing a pure white soft light absolutely free from either smoke or smell, a consequence of the perfect combustion obtainable under the system." So the whole thing is clear: a little advertisement for which the reader of the pamphlet is expected to pay 6d., and journalists who are favoured with a present of the pamphlet to publish the advertisement free of charge.

A RIOT in London:—On the 17th instant 4,000 persons out of employ assembled in Trafalgar Square, London when a deputation was sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, demanding that work should be provided for them. He having heard what they had to say, referred them to the Parish authorities for relief. This was followed by excited and angry speeches by some of the leaders of the mob, who then made a determined attempt to march in procession towards the City. This was, however, prevented by the police, who forcibly dispersed the crowd, at the same time arresting twenty of the most prominent rioters. Several policemen and bystanders were injured in the struggle. The demonstrations have been renewed several times since, and on each occasion serious friction with the Police has been the result. The executive are, however, now on their way of meeting the question in a generous spirit. On the 20th instant a deputation was sent to the Home Office, where Mr. Pemberton, the Assistant Under-Secretary, in the absence of Mr. Matthews, received three of their number privately. And the Lord Mayor has summoned the members of the last committee which was formed to consider the question of unemployed labour to meet him at the Mansion House to discuss the best means of relieving the distress.

THE Court Circular states that the Princess-Victoria of Wales is suffering from an attack of measles.

A BRUSH in the Chindwin district:—A pretender, known as the Bayingan Prince, had assembled a force of 200 men. Forty men, including two leaders, were killed, many were wounded, and a large quantity of arms captured. Major Kennedy and Captain Beville were killed, and two Sepoys were wounded. Reinforcements of 150 Infantry, 50 Lancers, and two guns have been ordered to proceed to this district, which will be thoroughly scoured.

SATURDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

THE recent disaster at Exeter Hall has brought the important question of guarding theatres and other places of amusement against accidental outbreaks of fire, to public notice more prominently than ever. The illuminations, the general stage accessories, and above all *chilums* and *cigars* afford convenient agencies with the aid of a good blast, where the actual incendiary is not at work. People lose their presence of mind at the first note of alarm, and the panic which naturally ensues is the death of a good many that might otherwise have been saved. Some of our morning contemporaries, who have been gathering information on the subject, seem to be of opinion that the native theatres of Calcutta are by far worse protected than the fashionable resorts at Chowringhee and fancy that executive action, nay legislation, is necessary for the protection of the public. We venture to join issue herein and think that both classes of theatres are equally ill or well provided. The exit arrangements of all our Theatres admit no doubt of a good deal of improvement which we think may very well, nay ought to, be insisted upon. Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who lately inspected the Theatres in company with Mr. Kimber Engineer to the Corporation, is of the same opinion. But as to treating all stage appurtenances, dresses, scenes, wings and furniture all—with "pyrodine" or any other chemichal for the matter of that, seems to be out of question as long at least as our Theatres are not better patronised. They are a poor lot, and cumpulsory outlay of this description would in many cases mean extinction. Moreover while these disasters are the greatest in civilized countries where all sorts of scientific appliances are known and utilised, and where the audience are supposed to be endowed with larger shares of heroic virtues, such as presence of mind than in the pusillanimous East, it is remarkable that the East should have so far enjoyed an immunity from these accidents truly unaccountable. Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London are their chosen favourites and they don't seem to care particularly for dirty Calcutta or Bombay. As for the late Madras Park fire, no amount of pyrodine, or any other patent chemical in the need of official puffing or gratuitous advertisement, could have prevented the disaster.

OUR contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* makes a good suggestion. The Jail inquests, as every body knows, are so many farces. If the truth be what is sought to be elicited, some medical men totally unconnected with the Jail ought to conduct the enquiry, and the witnesses, who are all either prisoners, warders or Jail officials should have some sort of assurance that evil will not befall them if they tell the truth. In short they ought to be examined, not in the presence of the Jail authorities and their examination should be conducted by the ordinary Town Coroner and an independent jury. Or else the mockery may well be dispensed with altogether.

THERE has been an attempted outbreak at the Bassein Jail. Three men are under trial. Some prisoners were killed, and several others were wounded. The Jailor and one or two others of the jail staff were wounded.

MR. Shaw Lefevre intends making a voyage to India next month.

THE Rajah Bahadoor of SoneBursha is on a visit to Calcutta for a short time. He is about to visit Darjeeling for a few days. On his return, he will remain a short time in Calcutta, and then return to SoneBursha, Bhagulpore.

THE INDAIN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 27*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Determination of Specific Gravity.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 28*th Inst.* at 5 P. M.

Subject: Halogens and their Compounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

October 21*st* 1887. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

FRAUDULENT TRADE MARKS.

THE practice of marking articles of trade in a way calculated to facilitate fraudulent purposes has become quite a scandal in this country. In its earlier stages the practice was defended with much warmth. Even as John Bright defended adulteration in articles of food on the ground of healthy competition, so did the Anglo-Indian merchants defend fraudulent marks on piece-goods on the ground of trade requirements Pieces of cloth measuring from 36 to 39 yards were and still are put into the market with a brand indicating 40 yards. Among certain particularly wonderful phenomena once described by *Punch* was a quart bottle that could contain a quart of liquid, and so are English five-yard *dhuties* in India which would measure five yards. Their branded width comes under the same description. This has been most elegantly put in a letter, an extract from which Mr. Lord, formerly President of the Chambers of Commerce of both Manchester and Bombay, read in the House of Commons. His correspondent from Madras, writes under date the 3rd of July 1885 :—"It is a disappointment to us that we cannot send you orders for those dhooties or loin cloths. There is nothing wrong with them, *excepting that they are too honest*, both as to *width and length*." Yes, honesty "in width and length" is the bane of trade in India, even as the absence of chickory in coffee or of cocculus indicus in beer is to that of England, Pipe-clay in cloth has been equally well defended. A Bombay manufacturer once told us that it was necessary for the process of manufacture followed, and when we called his attention to the fact that grey piece goods were manufactured well enough when the use of the clay for weaving purposes was not known, he smiled at our greenness. As we write, a Bengali merchant tells us that the dealers in the bazar require the peculiar branding and the peculiar sizing to the extent of thirty per cent for the purposes of trade, and that not to supply them what they want would be to ruin trade; for any particular merchant to make the refusal would be tantamount to shutting up his shop. The pleas, specious at best, have however now lost their force, and the Indian Chambers of Commerce have now seen through the folly of the course hitherto pursued, and applied to Government for a legislative remedy, and the necessary remedy will, we expect, soon be granted. In the mean time a step has been taken in England which will doubtless greatly facilitate action in this country. During the last days of its sitting Parliament passed an act of small dimensions but of mighty commercial importance. It is entitled the "Merchandise Marks Act of 1887," and applies to every person who, with intent to defraud or to enable another to defraud—(*a*) forges any trade mark; or (*b*) falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; or (*c*) applies any false trade description to goods; and to every person who, knowing a trade mark or mark to be forged or falsely applied, or knowing a trade description to be false uses them. The penalty ordained is, on conviction, on indictment, imprisonment for *two years*, or fine or both, and on summary conviction imprisonment, with or without labour, for a term not exceeding *four months*, or a fine not exceeding *twenty pounds*. For second conviction under the summary process the imprisonment may be extended to *six months*, and the fine to *fifty pounds*. In any case the falsely marked goods are to be forfeited to the Crown. This law, of course, does not apply to this country; but in legislating on the subject it is not at all likely that our Legislative Council will overlook its salutary provisions. We have on our statute book a law on the subject of Trade Marks, but for false and fraudulent description we have nothing effectual. A sharp summary law to prevent 36 yards to be put into circulation as 40, is what is most urgently needed. The Government circular on the subject is in this respect defective. It proposes to fix a yard of 36 inches or the English yard as the standard; but it does not provide for any penalty for not using that standard, or using it in a fraudulent way. This is a point to which special attention should be directed. It is not enough to fix the standard. It is urgently, imperatively necessary that that standard should be made compulsory. Without the necessary compulsion the fixing of the standard would prove to be vain formality. Great evil arises from contracts made in the name of diverse foreign or local standards, and these should be at once put down. If this be impossible, as in the contracts for German silks and the like, there should be always an equivalent put in in the contract in the English standard measure. Formerly when rupees of different intrinsic value were current in this country the practice in contracts was not only to name the specific currency, but also its equivalent in other currencies. Thus, if a contract was in Arcot rupees, the rule was to say, a hundred such rupees as would be equal to one hundred and ten Sonat rupees, or one hundred and twelve Fyzabadi rupees, or ninety six Sicca rupees. Something like it, but not so cumberous, is what would be wanted where foreign scales have unavoidably to be noticed.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DISCUSSION.

The discussion upon the Indian finances which followed Sir John Gorst's statement was much more interesting than the Under-Secretary's speech, although none of the hon'ble members who took part in it showed any great mastery of the subject. The speakers may be broadly divided into two classes—the pessimists and the optimists. It must be admitted that in the present embarassed state of the finances of India the pessimists took a sound view of the situation. None of them, however, could speak with the knowledge and authority of the late lamented "sightless champion" of India. Mr. Reid pointed out that Upper Burma had already cost something like four crores of rupees and that that Province would not be in a position for many years to come to pay her own way. He rightly complained that not one word had been said by the Under-Secretary as to how the deficit was to be made up. He proceeded :—"Notwithstanding the vaunted smallness of the taxation per head of the population, every body knew that substantially we had reached the limit of taxation in India; and the Government had been reduced to the expedient of seizing the famine insurance grants to restore the financial equilibrium. In the last 30 years there had been five famines in India, of which three were intense famines, and in the last, that of 1876-78, no less than five millions of persons perished. It was the fund raised to provide against the recurrence of such disasters, a fund systematically and sacredly devoted to this purpose, which had been taken to make up the deficits and it was a course which, altogether irrespective of party, must be gravely reprehended." Mr. Reid then showed that the expenditure was 57¾ crores in 1876, and 77¼ crores in 1886, which gave an increase of 19½ crores in the space of ten years. In 1876 the cost of the Army services was 15¾ crores; in 1886 it was 20 crores, or a rise of 4¼ crores. The charge for salaries and expenses of civil servants has during the same period increased from 10⅓ to 12¼ crores. Mr. Reid pertinently asked :—"What was the meaning of that? The meaning was extravagance, absence of proper control, and the systematic neglect by this House of its duty in dealing with Indian Finance. * * * If any severe strain be imposed upon India, if any great war were to occur, what would be the resources of the country? It was tuned to the full extent, and the margin between revenue and expenditure was at best so small that there would be nothing whatever to fall back upon. Serious cause for reflection was given by the increasing quantity of money that was remitted to England from India, every year. The hon'ble baronet the member for Warwickshire, had estimated the sums sent from India to this country, which might be called India's tribute, at 30 millions a year. It was true that for much of this money some equivalent had been given in the past, but the fact remained that the interest of the money that was lent to India was spent here. He held that we were bound to consider the views of Indians themselves upon these matters. He distrusted the judgment of Anglo-Indians because they were all pledged to the lips to the bureaucratic system of Government that prevailed in India, a system which was despotism, although benevolent despotism." Mr. Reid spoke nothing but the truth when he said that practically there was no control over the Government of India. It is uncontrolled by Indian public opinion, and the control exercised over it by the India Office and Parliament is merely nominal. Mr. Reid did not hesitate to characterise the debate upon the Indian Budget in the House of Commons as a farce; and he justly remarked that it would be better for the House to abdicate the duties than to continue doing what was a mere mockery.

Some of the hon'ble members who followed Mr. Reid confined themselves to special subjects affecting the interest of European merchants or the European Services. Mr. Hanbury referred to the concession of the ruby mines in Upper Burma to Messrs Streeter and Co., and defended the measure. Colonel Hill called the attention of the House to what he considered to be a very gread hardship and injustice to the Civil Engineers in India, because their pensions were not paid in sterling. The gallant Colonel did not care in the least for the 200 millions whom England has undertaken to govern in India; all that he urged was that Civil Engineers, of the Indian Service ought to receive their pension in sterling as the Royal Engineers did.

Mr. Gourley demanded a clear declaration with regard to the future policy of Her Majesty's Government in Burma and on the North-Western frontier. He pointed out that during the last ten years England had persued two policies in Afghanistan. From 1874 to 1880 the Conservative Government pursued a "forward" policy, which imposed a charge of 20 crores upon the revenues of India on account of the second Afghan War, and that policy was reversed by Mr. Gladstone. Referring to the recent settlement of the Afghan boundary question, Mr. Gourley rightly held that the arrangement concluded must involve England in very serious responsibility. She has practically undertaken to protect the frontier of Afghanistan as now delimited against Russian aggression—a responsibility over which she has no control, and which will involve her in serious risks. Then, with regard to Upper Burma, Mr. Gourley reminded the House that Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary of State for India, annexed Theebaw's dominions on the plea that the annexation would be of advantage to England. Instead of this rosy anticipation being realized, Mr. Gourley pointed out, there was at present a large deficit in the revenue. What was then the policy of Government, he asked, with regard to Burma, and by what means did they intend to recoup the Government of India for the deficit created by the annexation of that country? Mr. Gourley took up an unassailable position when he insisted that there was ample room for effecting retrenchments in Indian expenditure. He contrasted the cost of the Army services and pension system with the expenditure or behalf of the material, moral, and intellectual progress of the people, and remarked with perfect justice that what was expended on the latter object was relatively miserably small; and that England was greatly neglecting her duties to the people of India in the matter of education. In the concluding part of his speech Mr. Gourley protested against the practice of removing the Government of India every year during the hot season from Calcutta to Simla. He said :—"It was to his mind a frivolous, mountebank policy which dictated that the Governor-General with all his staff and belongings should for a considerable portion of each year be removed away up the hills, thousands of miles away from the seat of government, at an enormous expense and great inconvenience to the commercial world. * * * This system, he trusted, the Government would consider with a view to putting a stop to what he must designate

as an unwarrantable assumption of luxury upon the part of the highly-paid Civil Servants of India." So far from the Government of India doing anything for stopping the annual exodus to the hills they are taking steps in the direction of removing the seat of government permanently to Simla.

Sir George Campbell also made some very sensible observations upon the state of the Indian finances. He said:—"The position of the frontier question could not be regarded with confidence, and, although it was satisfactory in itself to have come to a settlement with Russia, there was some force in the view that an elastic frontier might involve more risk than a fixed one, which we were bound to see was not transgressed, and the transgression of which must inevitably involve us in war. With a deficit of two millions sterling in the finances of Burma, and no prospect of that deficit being reduced and brought within reasonable limits in a short time, he was unable to share the view that Burma was likely to become a paying country. * * * With regard to expenditure, there had been reforms carried out in some directions, but new demands were made in others. He thought that the Government were apt to be too liberal towards their own countrymen, and the average pay of the officers in the native army was far higher than that of the officers in the old native army. * * * For his own part he was in favour of a prudent finance, and he viewed with uneasiness the throwing of the expenditure for public works upon capital instead of revenue. It was that which made him doubt very much about the future of Indian finance" Sir George Campbell pertinently observed that in the matter of railway extension the India Office was too much open to the pressure of powerful syndicates. Under this pressure the Secretary of State has given a gurrantee for many lines, which will never pay. All intelligent and unprejudiced persons will agree with Sir George that it would tax the ability of men of the greatest intellect to set the finances of India to rights. Mr. Cossham expressed his belief that there was not enough economy practised in respect to the finances of India. And unless greater care was taken he feared that it would be necessary to place burdens on the people which would make England's position in the country doubtful. He, however, was greatly mistaken in thinking that the salt-tax pressed hardly upon the people of India.

Sir Richard Temple, we need hardly tell the reader, in commenting upon the Indian Budget was in his usual mood of optimism. He saw nothing in the financial condition of India that was calculated to cause any anxiety, though he acknowledged that the state of the finances was not at the moment brilliant. Sir Richard scouted the notion that the people of India were poor. He maintained that if their income was small their wants were small and their requirements moderate; and that if the doctrine was admitted that he who lived within his income was really rich and he who lived beyond it really poor, then the people of India were better off than the populations of Europe. This is, however, a poor consolation to the forty millions of the Indian people who, according to Sir William Hunter, pass through life in a chronic state of starvation, and who do not know from year's end to year's end what a full meal means. Sir John Gorst replied to the observations which had been made upon his statement, and expressed a hope that the Committee would consent to pass the resolution. It is needless to say that his hope was fulfilled and the usual resolution was agreed to.

INTRAMURAL CREMATION.

Urbs prima in Indes is being exercised a good deal over a ghastly question—that of burning its dead. The way to the burning ghats lies, it appears, through the Queen's Road—one of the fashionable drives of the city, and the prosecution of some poor mourners for having carried a corpse through this street at a proscribed hour some time ago would seem to indicate that the fashionable public were annoyed at the wicked persistency of the lowlier orders at dying at unseasonable hours, and marring the pleasures of morning drives and evening promenades by presenting uncouth funeral sights. As however the injunction of the Hindoo Shastras are positive that funeral obsequies must be performed within certain hours of the death, the fashionable public had to put up with the nuisance as best as they could and were on eager look out for extirpating the evil. The insular situation of Bombay, the growing demand of the coast lands for building purposes and the ownership of the burning grounds by the City Corporation afforded them a pretext which they were not slow to avail. The Corporation, where unlike Calcutta the Babu (Hindu) element far from preponderates, were induced to entertain the question of contriving some scientific devise whereby all the Hindoo dead might be burned within a short space of time and at some place that would not interfere with fashionable drives. The leading Hindoos who were consulted about the innovation stoutly protested as might be expected, against its introduction on religious grounds. The battle is still raging and with a sensible and sympathetic statesman like Lord Reay at the head of the Government, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Hindoos will win it. And they cannot fail to do so when the charge is under the able leadership of men like the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vissawnath Mundlik.

It is curious that the question should have been reopened at all, for it betrays the utter ignorance of past facts on the part of the Bombay innovators. Civilized nose is not turned now for the first time at these "brutal scenes." Calcutta has had its share of the fight and came out victorious. It is a pity that Bombay reformers should not have utilised the experiences of Calcutta and seen once for all that their best efforts for introducing a system which the Hindoo regards as subversive of his religious custom cannot in the least avail. Calcutta had the immortal Ramgopal Ghose, Maharaja (then Babu) Romanath Tagore and Babu Kristodas Pal to fight its battle, and no wonder it came out victorious. Bombay is put to the trouble of fighting its battle over again, but is sure to win it, for it is a battle of principles and principles which have been once upheld are bound to be upheld for all times to come. In the meanwhile it may strengthen the hands of our Bombay friends materially if we shortly recall to mind what Calcutta experienced in those memorable days. The fight was keen, ardent and prolonged as all Calcutta remembers, and the grateful citizens manifested their sincere gratitude to Ram Gopal Ghose, the able and patriotic defender of their religion and customs, by erecting to his honored memory memorials—wholly incommensurate, no doubt, with his merits and long long after they fell due. But the poetry of the episode can hardly be expected to survive in official Blue Books, and we must now turn to their stern prose.

In the year of grace 1864, Bengal had a Lieutenant-Governor who regarded it "a reproach to a civilized Government that in a city like Calcutta, the practice of burning the dead at a Public Ghat, *though sanctioned by long custom and possibly by religious sentiments*, should have been allowed to prevail so long, to the detriment of the general health of the community and of public decency." His Honor therefore addressed an angry order to Mr. S. Wanchope, then Commissioner of Police, to take steps for "immediately putting an entire stop to the practice of burning dead bodies within the limits of the Town or on the river banks." The Justices of the Peace were addressed on the same subject but in a milder strain, and the communication had the due intimidating effect; but it did not go a great way as the reader will presently see. The Government suggestion was that the dead should be carried by the Mutlah Railway to Gurria, a distance of eight to ten miles and there disposed of in any way that might be convenient. There was no Health Society in those days, it is true, but busybodies can always make time for such jobs, and put up the Government to all sorts of tricks. In the present case action was taken at the instance of some European Medical men ever ready with their gratuitous opinion on hygene, certain European residents who fancied that open cremation three miles off their residence told injuriously on their health, and a number of Ship-captains and Dock-owners who justly complained of the obnoxious practice of throwing human corpses and animal carcasses into the river which floated about in a loathsome and rotten state and injured the health of the shipping. The objections about this latter practice as well as of skinning animals in the burning ghats were at once admitted, and the practices discontinued. But Calcutta alone did not throw its poor dead into the river, for even after the putting down of the practice hundreds of bodies were to be found daily floating about, which must have come down from high up the river. The Justices maintained boats and an establishment for sinking these bodies and the skinning ground was removed far beyond the Municipal limits of the Town. Provisions were also made for burning the pauper dead of the Town in one common pile (*Gádá*), and steps were taken to prevent throwing of corpses into the river from the suburban villages on its banks. This greatly improved the riverside sanitation of Calcutta, as over 5000 dead bodies used annually to contaminate its water before.

But the question of removal of the burning ghats from within the town limits was not disposed of to the equal satisfaction of the Government. The special Committee of the Justices appointed to devise means "for making the burning of human bodies in the ghats as unobjectionable as possible," after mature deliberation, had to report that the Ghats must remain where they were, thanks to the public spirit and eloquence of Babu Ramgopal Ghose and the energies of Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, Babu Chandra Mohun Chatterjee and Dr. Chandra Kumar Dey. The Committee could not devise any method by which all bodies should be consumed without permitting escape of gases, that would not militate against the religious feelings of the Hindoo community. Babu (now Dr.) Rajendralala Mitra in a letter to Babu Ramanath Tagore proposed an "oblong dome of sheet iron suspended by chains running over pulleys and balanced by weights, so as to be easily shoved up or pulled down—a sort of gasometer without its tank." The flue on the top was to be fitted telescopically, so that the ascent or descent of the dome might not disturb its connection with the chimney. To give steadiness to the dome, he proposed four iron pillars at its four corners. The size of the dome was proposed to be 10 or 12 feet by 6 or 8 feet, the depth being 5 or 6 feet. When pushed up, the lower rim would rise fully seven feet above the level of the ground, so as to afford every convenience in arranging the pyre under the dome. When the pile would be set fire to, the dome was to be pulled down four or five feet, so that even when a strong current of wind was blowing, the smoke of the pyre might be entirely drawn by the flue. If necessary, it might be still further lowered so as to come close to the ground.

Captious objection was, however, taken to this plan on the score of its probable expensiveness, and alternative plans were submitted by Mr. Clark, the Engineer to the Justices, in consultation with Dr. Tonnere, then Health Officer. But they proved more objectionable on religious and other grounds, and had to be rejected. In the end, therefore, the question of removal of the burning ghats or of scientific burning, had made no greater progress than at the beginning and the project had to be abandoned altogether. The local Government at whose instance all this fuss was made was naturally annoyed at its discomfiture, and its irritation was plainly manifested in a letter to Mr. Schalch, the then Chairman of the Justices. We quote only a portion of the letter to show how the Lieutenant-Governor had set his heart on the project, and how bitterly His Honor regarded the defeat:

"In my letter, No. 1265, dated the 29th ultimo, the Justices were requested to give their immediate attention to the absolute necessity of putting an entire stop to the practice of burning dead bodies within the limits of the Town, or on the banks of the River, where the practice is a nuisance to a populous neighbourhood, and to make early arrangements for providing suitable places of cremation outside the Town and Suburbs, so that all burning grounds within the Town might be closed as soon as possible.

In urging this matter upon their consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor did not permit himself to

doubt that the Justices, especially those of the Hindoo persuasion,—fortified by a strong expression of opinion on the part of the Government, that the practice of openly burning the dead at a public Ghat, in the midst of a crowded city, is, both in itself, and still more in its consequences, inconsistent with public decency and detrimental to public health,—would heartily co-operate in promoting so important a measure of sanitory reform, and would seek to remove the prejudices to which it might be opposed.

The Law having vested the Justices with large powers and corresponding responsibilities, the Lieutenant Governor felt confident that those powers would be exercised under a lively sense of what was due to the general health of the community, and to the reputation of the Town, and that a salutary measure, which the Government might hesitate to carry out by an act of its own, in opposition to the wishes of the public, could even now be accomplished by the force of enlightened opinion."

But all this chaffing was in vain. It could not be proved that the practice of intramural cremation injuriously affected public health. Influential memorials by the residents of the neighbourhood of the ghats addressed to the Chairman showed that no injury to the health of the neighbourhood was experienced. The Health Officer, who was deputed to inspect the Ghats, had to admit that "the neighbouring residents had no complaint against the existing practice, and sickness in the neighbourhood was not known to arise from it." The Health Officer was of course a great *Pundit*, and he started the novel theory that "though the smokes and fumes might not be felt immediately on the spot, they would spread far away." But this novel theory, as was natural, did not hold water.

The contemporary European medical men of the town were, as a matter of course, asked to give their "valuable opinion" on the general question. Though admitting however, almost to a man that they were not in a position to give any such information, they thought it their duty to declaim against the existing system and insisted on the removal of the burning grounds. But one of their number, Dr. (now Sir Joseph) Fayrer though generally endorsing their views had the candidness to admit:

"I am not, at all prepared to state that disease must of necessity prevail as a consequence, in the immediate vicinity of these places; or that casual contact with the fumes and effluvia they produce must necessarily give rise to special forms of disease; the whole subject of the causation of disease by miasmata of this and similar character, is too much involved in obscurity to justify dogmatic assertion that such is the case."

He was of opinion that the evils complained of were "largely obviated by the river frontage and better ventilation." He says further on:—"I would observe that in visiting these ghats, though prepared for a great nuisance, I was surprised to find it less than I had anticipated. At Nimtollah Ghat I found ten bodies in different stages of combustion, and although the atmosphere within the enclosure of the Ghat was pungent, heavy, and oppressive from the smoke of the burning wood and bodies, the beams of the roof being also covered with a black unctuous soot, it was less so than I expected, and at a short distance from the Ghat the smell of burning flesh was imperceptible. At Kassie Mitter's Ghat the number of bodies was less, and the result of their combustion proportionately diminished." It should here be mentioned that subsequent structural improvements of the Ghats, namely, better drainage, walling up the enclosure high, removal of the roof and proper screening of the river frontage minimised the evil still further and furnished ample protection to public decency. Lastly the doctor says:—"I would take this opportunity of remarking that, however objectionable intramural cremation of the dead may be, it is infinitely less so than the practice which yet prevails in the Christian, Armenian, Mahomedan communities, of intramural interment." Although therefore Dr. Fayrer was in the main in favour of the removal, these expressions of opinions greatly strengthened the hands of the Hindoo oppositionists who, notwithstanding immense official pressure and the powerful influence of the European residents that was brought to bear upon the question, won the day. With the knowledge of these facts, we trust the Bombay innovators will soon come to their senses and perceive that the religious customs of the Hindoos in this connection can, on no account, be disregarded or lightly tampered with.

MUNICIPAL REORGANIZATION.

Among the several legacies which the perverseness of a weak and inimically disposed Governor has left to the native public of Calcutta, the one about to come to an issue shortly is the new Municipal Bill. One great aim and object of that legislative measure is to attenuate as far as decently possible the powers now vested in the people for the management of their civic affairs in order to humour a section of noisy birds of passage who have raised a hue and cry for their own benefit, and it will greatly tax the statesmanship of Sir Steuart Bayley to steer clear of the rock of injustice which lies in the course. This is not the first attempt of the kind. Sir George Campbell once wanted some filtered water for his use at Belvedere free of charge, and the Justices of the time refused this. They held that Sir George should pay for the water just as other people residing in the Suburbs did, and the result was a scathing minute in which this crotchety Governor denounced the Justices for the permanency of their tenure of office. Life-Justiceship was prejudicial to the interests of the public, he said, and wanted to reduce the term of office to three years, which he, of course, thought would make the Honoraries sufficiently pliant and subservient. His own office was, however, prematurely cut short, and it fell to the lot of his successor to carry out the plan which had been matured in the Secretariat. Sir Richard Temple wanted to gild the pill with the foil of triennial election, while he added lots of scammony into its composition. But he was to a great extent foiled. There was no Health Society in those days to back him, or create dissension between the non-official European and the native sections of the community; the two sections made common cause of the matter, and the Anglo-Indian Press lent its powerful aid in favor of the people. In justice to the memory of the dead we should notice here the names of John Blessington Roberts and Kristodas Pal, who led the van and fought in a manner worthy of the highest praise, and their efforts proved successful. The only point at which they failed was the infamous section 28. There and there only official influence and *zid* proved too strong for them. The history of that fight is now being repeated at Bombay. The same spirit of bureaucracy, which devised the Calcutta Municipal Bill, has come forward with a similar measure there. In the opinion of some of the ablest and most experienced members of the legal profession practising in that city, by the Bill in question, "whilst *the existing powers of the corporation are greatly decreased and those of the Town Council diminished, the powers of the Commissioner are enormously increased, and those of Government augmented*;" and the people, both non-official European and native, have joined together to oppose it tooth and nail. Like our Roberts and Kristodas Pal of old, the Gearys and Mandaliks of Bombay have made common cause of the question, and it is gratifying to observe that the leading Anglo-Indian papers of the place are loyally seconding their efforts. The description given above (taken from the columns of the *Times of India*) of the Bombay Bill is the exact counterpart of that of the Calcutta Bill. We have only to change the word 'Commissioner' into *Chairman* to make it fit in to a T. But alas! Calcutta has no longer her Roberts and her Kristodas Pal; her degenerate sons are now mostly of the genus *Apkawaste*; and the Health Society's actions lend to foment discord, disunion and enmity between the European and the native races. Of course that body will denounce this remark as a rank libel, but so long as it advocates the election or nomination of a disproportionately large number of Europeans to represent the interests of the floating European population of some ten thousand persons, and the nullification of the interests of the four lakhs of native inhabitants, it cannot be said that it comes amongst us with an olive branch of peace in its hands. The leading Anglo-Indian papers of the town are also in favour of the project of the Health Society. In Bombay, the *Times of India* says of the Bombay Bill: 'The framers of the Bill would seem to have regarded the advance of real Local Self-Government with disfavour, and to have taken as their model the Chinese system of centralisation, of which an instructive account is given by a late Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple, in his "Oriental Experiences." Here the counterpart of that Bill is found fault with only because it does not go far enough in the process of emasculation of the native rate-payers and their representatives.' The plan most in favour appears to be that of plurality of votes. The object being to throw all power into the hands of Europeans, and knowing well that, individually, every European pays in rates and licenses more than the natives, the proposition has been put forth that the votes should vary in number according to the amount of the money paid. Had the principle been made general, it would have had at least the appearance of fairness; but in that case the natives, who own the great bulk of the land of the town, would have rivalled the Europeans; so the house-tax has been practically excluded. Milton somewhere uses the expression, "This is the artificialest piece of finesse to persuade men into slavery," and we cannot help thinking of it when we find the scheme under notice subverting the cardinal principle of popular election. Let us for a moment suppose that the principle had been brought to bear upon civic election in London, and a rate of every twenty five pounds represented a vote, the result would be that the Dukes of Bedford and Westminister would swamp the rest of the city rate-payers. Apply the principle to elections for the House of Commons, and all the English Acts for the Reform of Parliament would become so much waste paper. We are sure that Sir Steuart Bayley would never have thought of such a scheme; but he is labouring under the malignant legacy of his predecessor. It is to be hoped that he will be able to rise above that influence.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE irrigation scandals of Shahabad have drawn His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and a Commission will soon be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the ryots.

WE often complain here of round men being put into square holes by our Government to the serious injury of the people at large. The practice, however, is not unknown in England. The Military correspondent of the *Englishman* says:—"The announcement that Colonel Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Sir Redvers Buller as Under-Secretary for Ireland, from the 15th of October, has taken every one by surprise, not because Sir West Ridgeway is not a good man, but from his utter ignorance of Ireland and the Irish. With a Chief Secretary a young Scotchman who has never spent a month in the country, and an Under-Secretary whose first visit to Ireland is to take up the Secretaryship, it is considered an unwise appointment." No wonder that the Government has to contend with formidable difficulties in managing the affairs of Ireland.

THE orders of the Secretary of State about the reorganization of the Telegraph Department are notified. The superior establishment will consist of one Director-General, one Deputy Director-General, and two Directors. The Superintendents will be divided into three grades; four first grade on Rs. 1,125 to Rs. 1,500; nine second grade on Rs. 1,000; and fifteen third grade on Rs. 850. The Assistants to the Superintendents will be divided into two classes of two grades each. Twenty in the first grade, first class, on Rs. 700; twenty in the second grade on Rs. 550; sixteen in the first grade, second class, on Rs. 400; sixteen in the second grade on Rs. 300. The strength of the superior establishment will ultimately be fixed at 84. The personal allowance and pension rules also are revised.

AT the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on Wednesday last, the Bill for the protection of game was introduced. The scope of the Bill has been extended, and it might now be described as a "Wild Birds' Protection Act." The peacock, which is an object of veneration in many parts of India, has been expressly included. Protection has been given also to insectiverous birds, and it is hoped the Bill would operate also to protect birds of beautiful plumage, which are slaughtered in thousands to supply the European market. The bill proposes to give power to the Municipal and Cantonment authorities to appoint a close time during which the disposal or sale of the birds specified would be prohibited within their jurisdiction. The Bill establishing Bonded Warehouses at places which are not Customs ports was passed. The Council then adjourned *sine die.*

THE *Englishman* understands that it is under the consideration of the authorities at Simla to grant jagirs of land in the Panjab to certain native officers who rendered valuable services while serving with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

AT a speech delivered on the 20th instant at the Liberal Conference, now being held at Nottingham, Mr. Gladstone said that, as soon as the Irish question was settled, the following should be the programme to be taken up by the Liberal party: Reform of Parliamentary Registration, one man one vote; abolition of entail; free trade in land; local-option; extension of Local Government; disestablishment of the Church in Scotland and Wales. No Protection.

THERE was no sitting of the Calcutta Police Courts on Saturday last. The courts were removed to the Town Hall on that day, as the court premises are about to undergo thorough repairs.

AMONG the season's amusements of the Metropolis will be Abel Klær and Olman's Circus. The company is now in Rangoon, and will reach town by the 15th November. Signor Chiarini will also visit Calcutta about the same time with his circus and menagerie.

WE deelpy regret to announce the death of Babu Girija Bhusun Mookerjee M. A. B. L., for some time Editor of the *Nababibhakar*. He was one of the most successful of our graduates, and obtained the Prem Chand Roy Chand scholarship. He was a rising member of the Alipore Bar and had latterly joined the High Court He was closely connected with all public movements of the day, and was a zealous member of the Indian Association and the Indian Union. Ever since the foundation of the Bengal National League he took a most active part in its affairs, and visited various places of Bengal and Behar in furtherance of its object. In pursuit of the work of the League he gave up a lucrative practice at the Alipore Court and evinced a spirit of self-sacrifice rarely, alas, to be met with in this country. He was present at the Bombay National Congress of the year before last, as one of the three delegates who represented Bengal, and no mean share of the success of the Calcutta Congress of the last year was due to the indefatigable energies of the lamented deceased. He was working hard for the success of this year's Congress, when he was suddenly taken away from his sphere of usefulness. He was in the prime of life, and was to all appearnce a very healthy man who could reasonably have been expected to live to a good old age. He died of fever of 5 or 6 days duration, and was in harness till the day of his illness. His suavity of manners, uniformly unruffled temper, and studied anxiety to avoid giving pain to others endeared him to all who ever came in contact with him. A curious presentiment seems to have taken hold of him, and he used to feel that he would not be spared to be present at the third National Congress; he told a friend as much when he was questioned as to whether he would be going to Madras next December. His death proves his words to have been almost prophetic. A large circle of friends and the public at large mourns his untimely loss, and we for ourselves can only offer to the sorrowing family our heartiest condolence and sympathy.

IT SEEMS to augur well for the Irish Home Rule Scheme. Mr. Gladstone attended a great Liberal Conference at Nottingham on Tuesday, and on rising to speak, was received with a tremendous ovation. In vehement language he donounced the conduct of the Government towards Ireland, declaring that "impertinence" was the only word applicable to their policy, which, if persisted in, would be the cause of a great deal of rioting, and the difficulty that even now attended the Goverument of the country would become too formidable to be overcome. A radical change was necessary, and that only an enfranchised nation could accomplish. The hands of Mr. Gladstone's partisans will be considerably strengthened by the misdeeds of the Government in Ireland, and its treatment of the London unemployed. With such an advocate as the G. O. M. victory cannot long be kept away form the Irish party.

THE Calcutta Small Cause Court, after a vacation of about four weeks, re-opened on Tuesday. It is a pity that the auspicious *Bhratridwitiya* day was not included in the holidays, as has hitherto been the custom, although the pleaders of the court prayed hard for it. It would have been but a day added to the list. The Muffassil Civil Courts as well as our Schools and Colleges, re-opened on Wednesday. The High Court however enjoys four days' recess still and re-opens on the 28th instant.

THE death is announced of Babu Tarini Churn Bose the well-known millionaire of Pataldanga. He was suffering from a painful and lingering disease long, and succumbed to it on Friday last. He had attained the good old age of eighty, and leaves an immense fortune behind him, which he himself had made. As a banian and merchant he was well esteemed and had lately been elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

COLONEL MARSHALL who had been to Simla was the bearer of the Viceroy's reply to the Nizam's offer of sixty lacs of rupees for our frontier defences. A Simla telegram of the *Englishman* says that the reply is a very cordial acknowledgment of the noble and opportune offer which his Highness recently made, and has informed his Highness that the Queen-Empress warmly apreciates as a fresh proof of his friendship the munificent offer of assistance towards the frontier defence, as also his promise of still further material aid in case of need. It is not apparent, however, from this diplomatic language whether the offer has been accepted or declined. The Secunderabad paper hears that the offer has been declined.

THERE is a suggestion in some quarters that the forthcoming National Congress at Madras should take cognizance of and discuss the burning social questions of the day, along with political questions. We are pursuaded that the promoters of the Congress are wise men, who will allow nothing, the inevitable and logical results of which must be the frustration of the very object they have nearest to their hearts. It goes without saying that the mad suggestion cannot have even a moment's entertainment at the counsels of the Congress. But it is just as well to throw out a warning. A surer rock to split all union upon could not be devised than the acceptance, in however partial a form, of this mischievous suggestion, and we take it that those who make it, knowing what they do, are no friends of the Congress or its objects.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that Calcutta, and not Allahabad, will be the place for the Public Service Commission to assemble for the consideration of their report. They will not meet before the 15th November. There are obvious reasons why Calcutta is a more suitable place than Allahabad, not the least of which is that Sir Charles Aitchison, President of the Commission, will naturally be required at Head-Quarters in his capacity of a member of the Viceroy's Council. The sittings will probably extend over a month. The evidence taken by the Commission is being summarised and tabulated at Simla.

THE Dewali festivities gave the Calcutta Police an opportunity for a large 'catch' of unlicensed fire-works imported from China. They consisted of several cart-loads and their owners were placed on their trial under the Explosives Act. They were let off with nominal fines. It could not surely be this paltry incident, so it must have been something else that had a marked effect on the festivities. The fireworks let off were few and far between, and the illuminations were not on the old scale. All observers must admit that the Calcutta Dewali is annually deteriorating. What we recently said about the Doorga Pooja has application in fact to all the poojahs. There is not life and animation enough among the people, and festive joys are daily dying away. It betokens the decay of national life and wealth, and not of religious spirit, of the people, as some reformers seem to think rejoicingly. The religious ceremonies are performed with the old accustomed fervor, and not one holy *mantra* is left out or one observance omitted. Mahamaya has her due share of *Vilva* and *Gangajal* which the true *Bhakta* cares more for than any other *tamashik* demonstration. It is the outward gaiety alone that is wanting, and the divine mother cannot be ushered in with an equal amount of *eclat*, because her sons are getting daily more and more impoverished. It is the national wealth that is dying away, and not the essential spirit of religion. Disease, want, distress, daily increasing Government restrictions are having their due share of influence in taking away the life and importance of these festivities and ceremonies, and reformers or no-reformers all have equal reason to mourn the stoppage of national growth. A nation that cannot afford a hearty laugh when the occassion comes, is doomed; it betrays no polythestic decay or theistic triumph. In connection with the *Dewali* it may interest our readers with a turn for Natural History that the green flies that are the sweet-meat-seller's pest every year, were so remarkably absent this year that the customary white *chudder* had rarely to be placed in the shops as a protection for their dainty wares. To the man of science the reason for this is not far to seek. The poojas this year have taken place three weeks too early, and the time for the evolution of the flies has not yet arrived. Their grub will take yet another week or ten days to come to the winged state. We need hardly remind our readers that the so-called "green flies" are no flies at all.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the suprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with his stamp and signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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IN warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

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Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—19*th October 1887.*

GENERAL.—Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Netrokona. Mymensingh, is transferred to Darjiling, and is posted to Siligori.

Babu Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is trasferred to Mymensingh, and is appointed to have charge of the Netrokona Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs District.

Mr F F Handlay, C S has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a extention of furlough for four months and thirty days on sick certificate.

Moulvi Mobaruck Ali, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Singbhum, is transferred to the sudder station of the Sonthal Pergunnahs District.

Babu Srish Chunder Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is trasferred to Singbhum.

Moulvi Ikram Russul, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-two days, under the section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 31st instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Babu Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrrte and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Backergunge District.

Mr J P Grant, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 15th September 1887.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 4th October 1887.

Mr G W Place, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 25th August last.

The services of Babu Kustori Lal, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Deparment of the Government for employment for Survey work in the Srinuggur Ward's estate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Raigunge, in the District of Dinagepore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Mr H G French, Babu Janoki Gir Gossain, and Babu Koylash Chunder Chuckerbuty.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act x of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Prokash hunder Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparun, to take down evidence in criminal cases in English language.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AT the close of the Quarterly Meeting of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 27th October 1887, at 3 P. M., a Special Meeting will be held, to consider an application from Messrs Finlay Muir and Co. for renewal of Jute Licenses for the Godowns, Nos. 178 to 178.4 Upper Chitpore-road, and No, 2 to 2-2, Ramkanto Bose's-street.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED.

A Naib for Pergunnah Tumlook. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month according to the qualifications of the applicant. A graduate of the Calcutta University or a passed senior scholar of the old Hindu, or other colleges will be preferable. The candidate must be able to advance, when required, money up to Rs. 5,000 on satisfactory security. Application with copies of testimonials should reach Rajah Issur Chrosad Gurga, No. 9 Marquis Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th November.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned lots of the Dhurrumtollah Market, the poperty of the Commissioners fo the Town of Calcutta, will be put up for sale by public auction, if not previously disposed of, at the Municipal Office, on Monday, the 7th November 1887, at noon :—

Lot No.	Nature of existing Superstructure.	Area of superstructure in s. ft.	Area of land in the lot.	Estimated monthly rental.	Total rent of each lot.
			B. C. Ch. S. ft.	R. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Upper-roomed house, upper-flat occupied by Hotel d'Europe...	4,932	... ...	400 0 0	
„	Do. lower-flat occupied by 7 shops Chowringhee Road	.....	... ...	225 8 0	
„	Upper-roomed house, 3 upper-rooms occupied by Hotel d'Europe ...	3,375	1 2 14 8	25 0 0	930 3 0
„	Lower-flat, 15 rooms	...	... ...	197 3 0	
„	Do. 2 gates	.....	... ...	36 0 0	
„	Do. 6 squatters at 0-0-6 each per day	.....	... ...	2 13 0	
„	⅜ portion of corrugated shed occupied by Parsee Theatre	7,038	... ...	43 11 0	
2	Upper-roomed house, upper-flat	...	... ...	60 0 0	
„	Lower-flat occupied by 8 shops	...	... ...	140 0 0	
„	Ditto 8 „ east of above ...	3,577	0 10 8 40	42 8 0	
„	Ditto 1 verandah ...	...	... ...	16 0 0	294 14
„	Ditto half of gate ...	...		7 0 0	
„	About ¾ of corrugated shed occupied by Parsee Theatre	2,890	... ...	29 2 0	
3	Lower-roomed house, 4 shops with 5 back rooms	3,010	0 9 6 15	183 13 9	
„	Ditto ½ of gate ...	...		7 0 0	210 13 9
„	About ¼ of the Printing Office ...	2,646	... ...	20 0 0	
4	Upper-roomed house, occupied by Mr. Thompson	2,150	... ...	121 12 0	
„	Ditto 2 back rooms ...		0 5 9 37	12 0 0	179 12 0
„	Ditto ½ of gate	...	... ...	6 0 0	
„	One large shed	1,647	... ...	40 0 0	
5	Lower-roomed house, 1 shop occupied by Sen Brothers	2,646	... ...	110 10 0	
„	Ditto 2 back rooms ...	...	0 7 13 10	8 0 0	169 10 0
„	Ditto 16 do. at Rs. 3 each	2,209	... ...	48 0 0	
6	Lower-roomed house, 2 chandnies ...	3,748	... ...	65 0 0	
„	Ditto 18 rooms at Rs. 3 each ...	...	0 12 10 6	54 0 0	131 0 0
„	Ditto 1 room ...	2,224	... ..	12 0 0	
7	About ⅜ of the Printing Office*	6,439	0 9 9 16	60 0 0	60 0 0
8	„ ⅜ of the corrugated shed occupied by Parsee Theatre	6,670	0 9 4 10	43 11 0	43 11 0
9	Lower-roomed house, 2 rooms on Dhurrumtollah Street	3,133	... ...	... ...	
„	Ditto 27 shops along the new road		0 5 5 28	17 8 0	185 5 6
			... ...	167 13 6	
10	Lower-roomed house, 9 shops at Rs. 10 each ...	1,653	0 2 4 33	90 0 0	90 0 0
11	Ditto 4 „ at Rs. 4 each ...	1,653	0 2 4 33	16 0 0	66 0 0
„	Ditto 5 „ at Rs. 10 each ...			50 0 0	
12	Lower-roomed house, 10 shops	1,734	0 2 5 39	35 10 0	35 10 0
13	Lower-roomed house, 11 shops	1,890	0 3 3 37	42 3 0	45 3 0
„	portion of occupied land about 442 s. ft. ...			3 0 0	
14	Lower-roomed building 1 shed	5,705	0 10 1 5	28 0 0	86 1 6
„	Ditto 18 compartments ...			58 1 6	
15	Ditto 1 shed	,75 0	0 8 4 0	27 10 2	36 4 0
„	A portion of occupied land about 1,680 s. ft. ...			8 8 0	
16	Pent-roofed building	2,400	0 6 9 21	40 0 0	44 0 0
„	A portion of tenanted land about 877 s. ft. ...			4 0 0	
17	Tenanted land	...	0 9 4 9	40 0 0	40 0 0
18	Lower-roomed house 7 shops	...	0 10 0 24	17 0 0	74 0 0
„	Tenanted land	...		57 0 0	
19	Lower-roomed house 5 shops	...		45 6 0	
„	Ditto 1 stable and a room ...	..	0 9 9 12	10 0 0	80 6 0
„	Tenanted land	...		25 0 0	
20	Do.	...	0 10 10 38	45 0 0	45 0 0
21	Lower-roomed building	546	0 2 10	24 0 0	30 0 0
„	Tenanted land			6 0 0	
22	Do.	.....	0 2 10 0	7 8 0	7 8 0

* The Sale of lot no. 7 isu ncertan.

CONDITION OF SALE.

1. The Commissioners' limit which has been fixed by a Special Committee appointed for the purpose, will be kept in a closed cover by the Chairman, and the highest bidder above this limit, is to be the purchaser; if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for the lot, the same shall be put up again and resold.

2. A deposit of 25 per cent on the amount of the purchase-money is to be made by the purchaser immediatly upon the lot being knocked down, and in default thereof, the premises to be immediatly put up and at the risk of the purchaser.

3. The title to the property will be a conveyance from the Commissioners.

4. The residue of the purchase-money shall be paid within 15 days of the date of sale and in case of default in payment of such residue, the purchaser shall forfeit his deposit, which shall be received and taken as and by way of liquidated damages, the sale to such purchaser shall be wholly at an end, and the Commissioners shall be at liberty to resell the same without any reference to such first purchaser, but at his risk.

5. The Commissioners will, if required, furnish a deal of conveyance, such conveyance being prepared by the Solicitors of the Corporation at the expense of the purchaser, who will likewise have to bear the cost of the stamp duty and registration and of any attested copied of deeds or covenants to produce those that may be required.

6. The Commissioners will enter into no other convenant than that they have done no act to encumber.

7. A lithographed plan of the Market, divided into the lots notified for sale, may be had at the Municipal Office, from the undersigned, on payment of eight annas.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

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NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, DECEASED.

All persons having claims against the above Estate are required to submit them to the undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no claims whatever will be entertained.

Persons indebted to the Estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the undersigned forthwith.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

W. F. PRIDEAUX LT. COLONEL.

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24th October 1887. } *Under Act No. XIX of* 1887.

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Bonus Warrants. Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

A B ANTRAM.
Manager.

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ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

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CALCUTTA.

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Do Pekoe	...	,,	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	3 6

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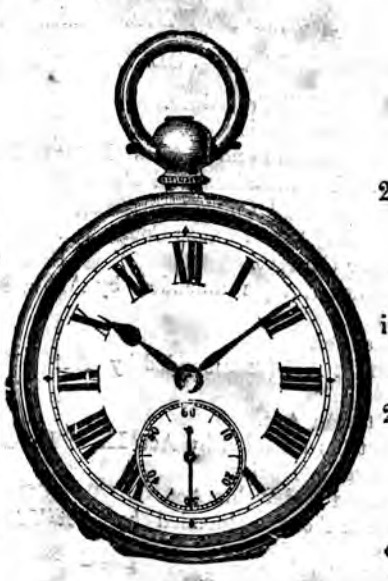

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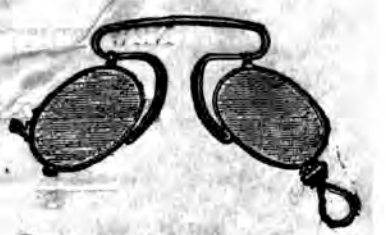

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The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

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J. BELLAMY,
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